RURAL NEW-YORKER.

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE RURAL LIFE LITERATURE SCIENCE ART NEWS

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT" [SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

VOL. XII. NO. 16.] ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861. [WHOLE NO. 588.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

AN UNRIVALLED

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,

With an able Corps of Associate and Contributors.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and reliable and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of every department, and it necessarily takes the position of the Rural, as eminently the best among all the important Practical, Scientific and other Religious journals connected with the Fireside at those where interest is decidedly adverse. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is admirably Instructive and Entertaining—while it is conducted that it may be safely taken to the Hearth and Home of people of intelligence, Refinement, Industry, Education and Morality. Each department is complete and unexceptionable, and handled Experimentally and Practically. Whatever, then, may either Instruct—or Amuse—or Elevate—is the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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AGRICULTURAL.

SUGGESTIONS ON FARM PRACTICE.

AGRICULTURE it is sometimes in ignore "book farming," in the practice of what we learn from books or papers is called in opposition to what we learn from observation and experience, yet no acknowledge that the most useful lessons are the results of long practice and close observation. We like to listen to the old farmer relate his experiences—we delight to hear how he failed, and the reason why,—of his repeated trials and struggles, and final triumph. We listen to his sage advice on all practical questions we only occasionally find any objection—as are necessary to bring out the facts more clearly, or to entice the old veteran to a more thorough and authentic defence of his favorite practices. In almost every neighborhood there are one or more known to be men of experience and good judgment, —the people have faith in their wisdom and to a great extent receive their counsels and follow their example. They thus exert an influence on their neighborhood, and this is considered right by all,—honoring from practice. We listen to the censures of such sages in agriculture, take a note in memory or page, or on a page of our memorandum book, by them before hundreds of thousands of readers, and in the opinion of some they become changed to wild and visionary theories. Strange effect this of types and ink. Sometimes we believe the old workers whose fingers are toilet blind by use for the purpose, humble than the general, to make a fool of a practical old thinker, and those we are of such times as may be most beneficial to our readers. We have some recommends now that are quite seasonable, and we think will not be unprofitable.

FARMERS often badly discouraged. It is poor economy to get cattle in the fat until the ground is fairly settled. Then, make careful calculations how many head your pasture land will support during the summer, and divide this number by the figure 3. And it will give you the right number. Sell off the balance of your stock, or provide for their keep in some other way. This will be found the most economical, even if you have to sell it a sacrifice. A little well rotted manured scattered over the surface in the spring gives the grass a good start, and if the pasture is dry the extra keep will pay with a harvest.

In growing Corn, where the soil is of a fair fertility, a very great increase can be looked for the crop by a little nursing or feeding in the hill. We all know the benefit of corn early in the early life of animals, and how it gives them a start in the world and exerts an influence for years, while early applied corn ears with that we never fully overcome. Because is true of vegetables. A plant stinted when young never makes a vigorous growth or arrives at maturity. This is the reason why some are prejudiced against using a top dressing while a portion of the soil is brought to the surface. The plants when young and when they need the best and most fertile food, the "unlit for labor," are compelled to subsist on that crude sour earth, that has lain out of reach of sun and air for centuries. It is no wonder, then, that they become early frost dyspeptic or scrofulous. Some due, others linger along, and when the weather becomes exceedingly warm and pleasant, and the gentle showers are again upon the earth, their constitutional becomes stimulated, the plants take courage, and after a tremendous struggle to throw off the disease they grow to be a vigorous and healthy crop. Now, it will be observed that the two principal causes of failure are, the poor soil and the want of proper nourishment in the hill, as suggested above for corn, is just as much required by potatoes. Give good soil, and the plant is roses, and give plenty of good manure around the hill, and you have a good crop. Where there are four hundred bushels may be grown, if free from rot, in a poor soil, a poor crop, but three and a half feet apart, and little seed and no manure in the hill, and you have a crop of small potatoes, and the yield of the same as corn, and many of the stocks stinted like those of corn. Give proper nourishment to the hill, having no machine for pulling but the crop, energy and labor used to the best advantage, and you will succeed pulling by hand, which I found easier and more satisfactory than any machine I ever used for the purpose. If they want be pulled in this way. About this time a machine was invented for pulling which the man which was advertised in the paper of Rochester, present volume. I immediately procured one, which worked to my entire satisfaction, and with it I finished pulling my crop, which, when ready for market, brought me over one hundred dollars premium to me. Three I shipped to a commission merchant in New York, and received for them $1.10 per ton.

This year I have a much heavier crop. For experiment I have weighed those cut from twenty rods, which yielded me eighteen pounds. I have found in pulling and drying they waste nearly one half. The produce of an acre should be about

16,000 stocks per acre, 3 lbs. each,	—17,760 lbs.
Sixty-four rods, 18 lbs. each,	—1152 lbs.
Cost of cutting per acre,	—$0.62
Cost of pulling per acre,	—$6.00
Cost of taking to market, 20 per ton,	—$1.00
Total,	—$7.62

Deducting expenses, this leaves a profit, per acre, of $59.38. Should the crop be unusually large, and time if pinched, I have not cultivated since since the first hoeing, but then I have used a small cultivator every spring, to loosen the soil and keep them free from the first grass. I am confident any one that has suitable ground, and will bestow proper cultivation, can realize this amount from an acre of willow, potatoes, by adopting some of the hints I have given, and can heartily vote to answer the query, "Will it pay?"

CAYUGA, N. Y., 1861. T. F. BOWEN.

CORN CULTURE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—While perusing the pages of your useful paper, and scrutinizing the benefits of the many valuable suggestions of both editors and correspondents, I have frequently thought that I could profitably remunerate my brother farmers for their experience, by making some of my own practice in Western farming.

The matter of cultivating corn is somewhat different from any that I have seen laid down in the books. I will not confine myself to any particular locality as common on the prairies of Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. I select my field for ploughing in the spring, and as soon as the ground is just before planting, I harrow thoroughly; then plant in straight rows, as it will be much easier to cultivate. It will be sprouted, and nearly ready to prick through the surface before the ground is dried enough to commence to use this time,—and harrow as thoroughly as if the ground was in a condition of never to be. By this process all the weeds lying near the surface are destroyed, giving the corn, which will be up in a few days, a decided advantage over the weeds before the cultivator will be needed. After this cultivate in the usual manner.

Every one knows, who has had experience in raising corn on old land, how difficult it is to keep the weeds down for the first few weeks, especially the weeds growing in the hill, among the young and tender stalks; rendering it necessary to at once commence with the hoe and *fingers*, or let the weeds have possession. But by using the harrow as above indicated, the soil is loosened about the hill, thus encouraging the young corn, and at the same time discouraging the weeds. There is no danger of disturbing the hills, as not one in a thousand will be moved by the harrow.

D. G. CRESTEE.

Clinton, Rock Co., Wis., 1861.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—This is an unrivalled and very profitable article to the farmer, whether grown for seed, or for fodder for any kind of stock. Any land that will suit it will suit Corn, and whatever will so when fed on clover or timothy. The writer of this article has raised both this millet and the Egyptian grass, but regards the millet as preferable for two reasons, viz.: 1st. The seed, which yields from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, and weighs from fifty-five to sixty pounds per bushel, is valuable not only for feeding most cattle and horses, but is good for fattening hogs and sheep. Also good for fowls. 2d. When cut and cured for hay, it has a very tender and remarkably sweet stalk, well covered with blades, and the yield per acre far surpasses that of the Egyptian grass, and as an article for selling stock, it is very superior.

When sown for seed, but a small portion is well efficient, and in harvesting it to be treated the cats. Those sown preparing it for hay, about three fourths of a bushel per acre is sufficient, and it should be cut as soon as it is headed out. In curing it for hay, it should be treated like red clover, and allowed to stand in the cock two days at least. The stalks, in the latter case, will shred up nicely, making a fine crop of fall feed, but should be fed off before the first frost, for it then injures like a green corn stalk. It is well suitable for rats is suitable for this; but it should not be sown before the first of June, my friends to the South. The seed should be thoroughly dried before sowing; after which it will germinate highly well rolled, as the seed will not escape can be used in ceiling.

MADISON CO., N. Y., 1861. A. BARNS.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH POUDRETTE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Two years since I learned I would experiment with Poudrette, and accordingly sent for three barrels, which was used on the farm of Mr. Peter Smith, in Sullivan County. The result was abundantly satisfactory, although I have not yet obtained a decisive experiment. In the spring I used six bunnels with the following results: Seven Hills barley, one acre, yielded 70 bushels. Twenty hills, with Poudrette, gave 23 pounds. The same sown 12 bushels per acre without, and of bushels with Poudrette, (more or less according to the distance which the corn is planted,) and also 40 ears per bushel, gives a balance of 810 in favor of the Poudrette, besides a great difference in the straw. This is saying of the *satisfaction* of buying large corn, or of having it ripen from ten to fifteen days earlier, which it does. My experiment is for the corn so soon as headed. I consider this fertilizer equal to the best green stable manure for the present crop, while the whole cost is less than the mere hauling of the manure in many cases.

In writing this article I do not expect to inform all the readers of the RURAL to avail themselves of the imported Poudrette, but hope I may induce them to avail themselves of similar means within their reach. Manufactured night-soil, that which costs them to raise a remunerative and abundant crop, instead of a few cart loads, as heretofore, thereby saving labor, farmers, my experiments and "report progress."

VERNON, N. Y., 1861. D. W. LAWSON.

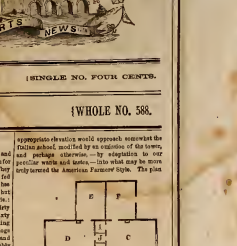
CHEESE-MAKING IN ALLEGANY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Herewith please find a specimen of my cheese-making for the present season, for an good cows. We commenced making in the first week of April, (cows did not all calve before the last of May,) raised a good calves, gave them milk but a few weeks old, and then fed skim milk, whey, and boiled meal, (six in number, besides help in helping and harvest,) and some 50 pounds of pork, which we fed on milk we worked in the factory, and have not held being fond of meat, we had it regular three times a day. We commenced to make on the 1st day of May, and have made 171 pounds each. The cheese was sold by the ounce, at $6.00 per week. Deducting for what we used and sold in family, and sold used, and the growth of pigs and calves, it would not be more than $50 per cow, or $500 for the ten. The cows had good pasture, and have a good herd except what is stated above.

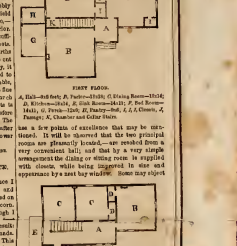
Allied, Alleg. Co., N. Y., 1861. C. D. LEONHARDT.

AN IRREGULAR COTTAGE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The accompanying design will, I think, suit some of your readers, who have small families and wish to form homes, combining sufficient variety and novelty to relieve it from the monotonous effect of the square, or parallelogram form. There is nothing but little to the first cost of the simplest style. It comprises many desirable conditions,—as ventilation, exterior views, &c.,—and no needful children in a compact, or nearly so plan of building. It is intended as a homestead, or residence of some profession,—though of no metropolitan model,—but unmistakably that of the country gentleman, born and reared amid the landscape scenery, with rural tastes and habits. I have not furnished the upright or perspective view; but suggest that an appropriate elevation would approach somewhat the Italian school, modified by an extension of the tower, and perhaps otherwise,—by suggestion to our peculiar wants and tastes,—into what may be more truly termed the American Farmers' Style. The plan


FIRST FLOOR.
A, Hall—8x8 feet; B, Parlor—14x15; C, Sitting Room—14x15; D, Kitchen—14x14; E, Cook Room—14x11; F, Pot Room—14x11; G, Porch—12x6; H, Pantry—8x4; I, J, L, Closets; K, Passage; N, Chamber and Cellar Stairs.

has a few points of excellence that may be mentioned. It will be observed that the two principal rooms are pleasantly located,—are reached from a very convenient hall; and that by a very simple arrangement the dining or sitting room is supplied with closets, while being thoroughly in size and appearance by a seat bay window. Some may object



to the amplitude of the upper hall, yet I would not reduce it. Opening into apartments sufficiently commodious for sleeping rooms, as it is, with perplexing balconies commanding reverse prospects—I should like the benefit of as well as the comfort (and pleasure,) of the chamber plan.

L. W. L.

Grand Rapids, Mich., 1861.

FENCE BUILDING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I put up board fence on the following plan, which fully meets my expectations. I take three scantling, 2 by 4, 7 feet long, immediately boards 1 by 6 feet long; bolstering, of boards, 12 by 3, 4 feet long. I sharpen my scantling to a point at each end, (so that I can cramp them,) save an inch hole in the center, and one from it each way about 6 inches. My bolstering I bore a hole of 1 inch, in which I put a thread of a kind of law to the stake. My scantling are set 8 rods apart, or boards, or each angle, and made long enough to go through the scantling on post, and through bolstering where the boards intervene. I set the fence a little crooked, letting the end of one panel come into the angle formed by the board and the post of the length that preceded it. I put a strip of matching over the top of my posts to make them secure to each other, as wire was not convenient. This has stood in the open prairie for two years, and has kept in the pasture. I think this the best portable fence that can be made for the saving of timber, as it saves any to speak, but at present they are too expensive. This fence

For Boards, 16 feet,	$0.24
For Bolstering, 4 feet,	.06
For Posts, 28 feet,	.14
For Scantling, 7 feet,	.10
For Wire,	.11
	.45

This can be made by any handy farmer for the above cost per panel, without making charge for use of the per rod, except the loss in digging.

SARATOGA, Ayaay, M. D.

Phenix, N. Y., 1861.

WIND-MILL PUMPS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Notwithstanding lengthy letter of Mr. Gardner, in No. 13, page 194, I am ready for description of pumps to raise water by wind, and since your request for some of your readers to give their experience in relation thereto, is my reason for writing you. Having been in the habit of using one of the hydraul for information on the same subject, and finally made an arrangement with the proprietor of a mill, which was on exhibition at the State Fair, held in Elmira last October, to test it up to my premises on trial. From an experience since that time, I can express myself as being highly pleased with its operation. For description I would only refer non-respondent to the gentleman, but will just say that the

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mill is simple, and, at the same time, very ingenious in its construction. It is nearly all of iron, (being the fans, which are of sheet iron, and are six in number. It is self-regulating, designed so that when the wind increases in force, the fans presentation surface to the wind. It has two mill the power then without a cost of expense for repairs, as I think will be very simple. There is a brass pump connected with it, which the water through a pipe thirty-five of an inch in diameter, and with a sufficient breeze the water discharges as fast as from a pipe of the same size with the hands used or pressure. I can but think that it is a great many, like myself, who stand in need of such an arrangement, that it seems only to be equaled by the simplicity of its construction. Its expense is very inconsiderable as compared with any other satisfactory wind-mill of which I have any knowledge. The patentee and manufacturer is E. W. Mills of Onondaga Co., N. Y.

I shall be happy to say further information in regard to this any one who desires it, if they will address S. W. BAILEY.

Dundee, Schuyler Co., N. Y., 1861.

STRENGTH OF THE HORSE.

Texas is a very mistaken idea in the minds of many persons in regard to the amount of power a horse can exert in drawing a load. A horse will, for a few yards, the number of pounds of steady propelling force a horse is capable of exerting when loaded to the full amount of his strength. It is not unfrequent that we hear men, otherwise well informed, say that their team will draw so many pounds as they own weight, and they are ready to back up the assertion with a wager, whenever they can find any one who will take the bet, and generally the unwary man loosing the draught. This erroneous idea is the result of a limited knowledge of the strength required to move bodies in progression on the earth, and the security of dynamometers.

The dynamometer is an ingenious invention, by which draught may be ascertained as accurately as the grocer can find the weight of the article he may consume the spring balance, and one end is attached to the plow or wagon, and the other to the team. The power applied shortens the spring, and the amount of strength exerted is indicated upon a graduated spring. An inconsiderable source is the use of this instrument, in consequence of the quick changes of resistance, producing a vacillating motion in the index. This is removed by attaching one end of the spring to a piston working in a cylinder filled with oil. A small hole in the piston allows the oil to escape from one end to the other, as the draught varies, but prevents any sudden change.

Careful experiments made with the Dynamometer to ascertain the resistance of various kinds of soils, have shown the following results: A force of one hundred pounds applied to a weight on fresh prairie soil, which will move on a hard earth road, twenty-five times as much (including the weight) as the force applied, or 2,500 pounds; on a good McAdam or paved road, eighty times as much, or three and one half tons; on a well laid stone track, one hundred and eighty times as much—three tons. A force of three hundred pounds applied to a sled with cast iron shoes, will move half a ton. Substituting the sled on a rough wooded plank, which is two inches in an equal distance. A two-horse mower or reaper requires a draught of from 300 to 400 pounds. The following are a report of a committee appointed to witness a trial of plows, which was held at Cincinnati in 1858, which shows the amount of power required to draw various kinds of plows, when *each is a mid sized horse implement for power.* The depth of furrow was seven inches. The committee reported twenty-one plows. The lightest draught was 780, and the heaviest 960 pounds—the latter only less than 480 pounds.

The strength of different horses varies greatly; but in calculating the power of carriers, the horse power is generally understood to be a force equivalent to raising or moving 33,000 lbs. a mile a day, at the rate of two and a half miles an hour. Based on this opinion, numerous experiments in different places give the strength of the average of the different horses in this country at considerable less. As the speed of a horse increases, his power of draught diminishes very rapidly, that at but the unaccustomed motion of a trot he makes it very fatiguing, and very soon very weight. The draught is very indifferent on soft roads by the mud, but on hard, the resistance is no greater when driven on a trot than on a walk, but a change on a dry pavement requires one-half greater force when driven on a trot than on a walk.

The horse is so formed that he will exert a much greater force when working on a level than up steep hills. On a level a horse is as strong as five men, but up a steep hill one has much the advantage; for it is well known that a man can accomplish as much work with comfortable load, which it would be impossible for a horse to obtain. A man of ordinary strength, placed in a position to use it to the best advantage, can exert more power than a horse drawing from a point two feet above the ground; and I might further remark that the benefit of those persons who are in the habit of pummeling those unruly animals when a team draws against a man, that *it requires a heavy pair of horses to exert a force of two hundred pounds*, when placed in such a position.

Ann Co., N. Y. J. FOX BEVIER.

FLAX CUTTER, OR FIBRILLA.

Hon. BYRAM NEW YOUNGS.—The objects sought to be obtained in producing Fibrilla, are to bring out a practical substitute for Cotton, which may be grown in the Northern States, and which will have a tendency to connect and equalize the agriculturists with the mechanical and commercial interests of the land.

The principal causes of failure in times past, in bringing forward flax as a cheaper article of manufacture suited to practical and universal use, have been,—first, the great labor in the agriculturist in order to maintain a clean and even shore in locality suitable for breaking. This could only be done by pulling and hackling by hand, and by the process of rotting the fiber.

The production of Flax for making Flax Cotton, or Fibrilla, as well as the manufacture of it into cloth, is considered upon a much more practical and economical scale. The Flax, as now grown, is cut by a sickle, a cradle, a machine, or combed. The seed may be intended not by any ordinary threshing machine. There are machines now in operation which will separate the seed from the straw, which are capable of cleaning from one to four tons per day, and are going so high as ten tons in an hour. The cleaning of Flax is entirely different from the old method, as well as the machinery of it little cloth. Machines have been perfected for dressing and preparing Flax to be carded and spun on cotton machinery. The dressing is laid, and it is with tow,—the American People,—to establish its permanent and practical value to the World.

If "Constant Reader" will please give his name and post-office address, I shall be happy to render to him such information as I may be in possession of in connection with this topic. CHARLES BAKER.

PINE TAR, Tioga Co., N. Y., 1861.

In connection with the foregoing, we received a communication from Mr. Baker, of Tioga, together with his father and brother, inventor, applied for, and took out Letters Patent for a machine to dress and prepare flax to be spun on cotton machinery. We have examined it, and it appears to work well, with which he dressed ten tons of straw, producing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of fiber per ton of straw, and that the fiber was in perfect condition. He has also made a machine for the Unit, and would now be prepared to furnish machines to those who may desire them. We have seen the machine in operation, and believe it to be one of the most ordinary description. It is true that the machine is not

HORTICULTURAL.

PRUNE BY THE ROADSIDE.

A FRENCH, recently returned from Europe, says nothing delighted him more than the fine rows of fruit trees, particularly cherries, planted along the sides of the public roads, through Germany and Switzerland, affording to the pedestrian both grateful shade and refreshing fruit. Many of the Railroads too, have a fewer border on each side, cultivated with care. He then gives the following synopsis of the Fruit Avenues on the Continent:

"On the continent, and more especially in Germany and Switzerland, the cherry is much used as a roadside tree; particularly in the northern parts of Germany, where the apple and the pear will not thrive. In some countries the road passes for many miles together through an avenue of cherry trees. In Moravia, the road from Brunn to Olmitz passes through such an avenue, extending upwards of forty miles in length; and we traveled for several days through almost one continuous avenue of cherry trees, from Strasburg by a circuitous route to Munich. These avenues, in Germany, are planted by the direction of the respective governments not only for shelding the traveler, but in order that the poor pedestrian may obtain refreshment on his journey. All persons are allowed to partake of the cherries, on condition of not injuring the trees; but the main crop of the cherries, when ripe, is gathered by the respective proprietors of the gardens at which it grows; and where these are notices to preserve the fruit of any particular tree, it is, as it were, inhosed, that is a wisp of straw is tied to the conspicuous part to one of the branches, as vane by the roadside in France, when the grapes are ripe, are protected by sprinkling a plant here and there with a mixture of lime and water, which gives the leaves with conspicuous white blotches. Every one who has traveled on the Continent in the season must have observed the respect that is paid to these appropriating marks; and there is scarcely a single pathway in this vast in the human feeling displayed by the princes of the different countries, in existing the trees to be planted by would indeed be a heinous offence."

We hope to see the time when something like this will be inaugurated in our country. The most effort worth encouraging per se and. Then we should have much less of the robbing of orchards, and the pilfering of fruit and flowers. The young would learn a new idea in connection with the love for their country, they must respect the rights and interests of others.

TO DESTROY THE CURCULIO.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Having been in early life engaged on a farm, and seeing the ravages committed by the Curculio, I wish to inquire if you, or some of your correspondents, do not know of some way of getting rid of these troublesome insects. In many parts of the country such a plan is asked, and has been asked for years, on account of the Curculio.

The labor is the least, in its various stages of development, according to my observation, are the following:

The egg is deposited by the Curculio at any period from the time the plum is out of the bloom till it reaches maturity. Directly the egg hatches, the larva works its way to the center of the fruit. The plum, thus injured, falls to the ground. On this the larva feeds till it reaches maturity, when it makes its way into the ground, and there remains till the next spring, undergoing its metamorphosis, and then emerging as the Curculio, to go through the same routine.

Now, it seems to me that the insect should be destroyed while in the ground. Two or three methods for effecting this have suggested themselves to me, without my having the opportunity, however, to put them in operation. The first is to turn over the ground with a spade, beneath the tree, in the fall, so as to expose it to the action of the frost during winter, and then freeze deep to death. A second is to saturate the ground beneath the tree, in the spring, a few times, with strong soap suds, very warm, or a decoction of tobacco, so even with some acid which might be applied to the tree, without destroying the tree. I simply throw these out as suggestions, and without doubt more experienced readers will be able to suggest a more successful remedy. J. SEARS.

ADA ATHEN, Ohio, 1860.

They have tried the freezing process, but the Curculio seems to be provided by nature with remarkable powers of vitality. We have tried salt, too, and other things, but the better way is not to permit the insect to attain the ground. Make the earth around plum trees smooth, and hard if it is still enough to get this, then, every day or every little, the plums and carry them away and destroy them. Give the tree a jar so as to shake down the injured fruit, and if this is done early in the season some of the live Curculio will come down also. All can be swept up by the hen, and thus shriveled into a leather and bruised. Pursue this course steadily, and the Curculio will become scarce.

THE APPLE BORER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—I deduce the timely hints thrown out by J. L. S., of Chill County, in the Young Orchard. We are troubled much in this section with the Apple Borer, and prevention rather should be taken to prevent injury by them. My plan is to remove the earth around the tree, say one foot in depth. Then take a piece of old cotton cloth four by six inches, wind it around the whole length, and put on the old earth on the bottom to prevent the borer from depositing their eggs. Keep the cloth there until fall, and then take it off.

If that is too much trouble, keep weeds and grass away, and apply soap or tar three inches each way from the body. This will disturb them. As to any rule, do not let one of them get in. Trees left to grow wild are not destroyed. This has all been written and said before; but the only way is to keep the borers from the people. There is another important thing. When trees are transplanted, the top should be trimmed back to face or action with the Persians, do not let any one plow your orchard unless you are present. Many fine trees are ruined by plowing deep and close up to the trunks, the bark being torn off, and roots often severed. A very few years' treatment of this kind and your orchard is gone up. Another item of great importance is to wash them with wash key. After the winters have done washing soap, throw some boiling water on the bark, and use an old broom, or scrub made of cloth. This will destroy eggs and larvæ, and make them smooth and healthy. S. L. P.

BOSS Branch, Clearing Co., April, 1861.

A FOLDING GRAPE TRELLIS

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—We at the North are somewhat troubled to cultivate the grape vine on account of the being killed by the winter. If the vines are not taken off the trellis and covered up. We all know it is a great deal of trouble and labor to do this in the fall and put them up in the spring, besides they are injured not a little by the process. This difficulty can be avoided by having a trellis so constructed as to be laid down with the vines on them. I here send you a rude drawing and description of an arbor of this kind, of my own contrivance. I made a model of it last fall, which I took to our County Fair, and a great many people thought it was a good thing. As it is made in its construction, anybody that can use a hammer and chisel can make one.

FIGURE 1.

Description.—Fig. 1 represents the arbor. The posts are four inches square and seven feet long, with eight inches in diameter, and two feet six inches from the bottom, are mortised for four bolts, and one twelve long. The upright pieces, B, should be 3 by 4, hardwood scantling, and tapered for about 18 inches from the top. Insert the upright piece in the mortises in the post A, bore two holes through both

FIGURE 2.

of A, B as in figure 2, the lower one about two inches from the bottom, the other about the same from the top. The upright pieces should be raised to set. Fig. 2 is for bolt through these holes. The lower one should be fastened, the upper one left movable. The arbor, when up, is held fast by bolts about three inches at the bottom, and two at the top. This bolt should be fitted to the upright piece at the top, and two of figure 3, to make a hook, as is shown in figure 1. The top bars are made of three-fourths by two pins, but only three are shown in the drawing. The post A should be set in the ground, so that the top bar will be about seven feet. The posts should be set at a foot six inches apart if the upright pieces are to be hooked to the upright pieces and not to the bars for the purpose of holding the arbor together and bracing the vines on, and your arbor is complete. The vine rises between the posts. In the fall unhook the hooks at D, and let down the roof. Now take the top pins and let down the sides, folding one side on top of the other, and cover up for the winter.

YORK, Lake Co., Ill., April, 1861. WM. TOMLINSON.

ONE OF THE HOME COMFORTS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER.—Will some of our friends, who have not enough to use on, set out a few strawberry plants, and then take care of them? The fruit is truly luxurious and refreshing. I will cheerfully give my experience in a small way. In April, 1859, I set out a few plants, and in the following June a fourth side of my garden, sheltered by a wall. The soil is a sandy loam, and I dug it deeply, set the plants apart, and the plants were set eight or ten inches distant in the row. The first season they grew finely. I pursued the same course, and the growing finely. I pursued them removed all the runners. Last spring they grew finely, and were very prolific. They were the choice of runners through the season, and mulched with leaves. The leaves kept the ground moist, mellow with looseness, and the berries shrunk and dodged from the dirt. I have had a good supply of strawberries for other gardens. In this way they grew as single pickings for six weeks, or till the fruit of the season ripened, and then gave to neighbors and friends. Few pickings are more palatable to the taste and aged, or more wholesome for one with a dyspeptic habit. Then the stalk of fresh strawberries. My experience with strawberries is that they will not do well unless they are set in the best mode of culture. However, I find with them, as with most domestic plants, continued attention is necessary to insure a prolonged harvest. Keep the plants free from weeds and runners. It is easy to do this. If this is neglected, the season becomes a perfect nest of vines, with little fruit. Continued attention to the plants will keep them with sinners, using great care not to disturb the roots more than is possible. If there is a sandy loam on about the house, let him or her sow and then set the plants, and they will be sure to grow. Mulch with leaves, of course, most is strictly excellent. V.

TREES.

Trees is the proper mode of culture fill the sinners and we bribers for the market grows one. Some of the sinners are planted in the fall of the year, so as to cover and shade the ground. This plan, we think, is a good one, for the following reasons:

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In the February number of your Magazine you copy an article from the Farmer and Gardener, in which the writer says, "the advocates of the Delaware, on either Catawba or Isabella, are woefully lacking in it, and that it is inferior to Concord in flavor—of course sweets, high pulp, and will not produce one quarter as much on the Concord." Now allow me to say, I have had some experience and observation with these two grapes, having obtained them both when first brought before the public, and so far have given them a fair trial.

I have no particular interest in the Delaware as vine, for it is a feeble pool, (not having cold surprises or fruit, and do not expect to.) It is not a recipient in its growth as Concord, but is vigorous enough for all practical purposes—ripens its wood better than any hardy grape I ever saw—comes early into bearing—is very productive (not much as unless thinned,) and as my taste, and all others who have expressed an opinion to me, much superior to Concord in flavor; and I think the writer and the Editor must have a singular and primitive taste to prefer Concord to Delaware or Diana. The description of the latter, but Delaware, that the Concord was then sold at 25 cents, and she that the Delaware will soon be reduced so that the poor can have them.

Now I will make fact. First, grape Iplanted in a continuous row one of each, in the order named—Isabella, Isabe, Delaware, Hartford, Prolific, Concord, Diana, Rebecca, and Union Village, and I have not seen more fruit than any one of them—a brilliant collection. It is the same—except the two last grapes—that I have when planted, was worked to the graft of fourteen different kinds, which I have fruited, and I like nearly the same conditions, and so opinions may give different results; this is only a single instance, and I have had experience enough to know that no decided opinion can be given, as to productiveness and profit per acre, short of the two years' trial at least, and then liable to error. I do not endorse the Concord, but, on the contrary, esteem it a valuable acquisition, as I stated to my friends when I first saw and examined it at Mr. Hull's, the originator, that in my opinion, it was far in favor to the Delaware, besides being two or three weeks earlier which is a valuable quality. These are useful varieties, and will fill the places they are called for. C. DOWNING.

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Inquiries and Answers.

DOWNING'S MILDEW, &c.—Is Downing's Free-bearing Mulberry as hardy, ornamental, productive, and the best in every way as Hicks' Morus Multicaulis? Is it liable to the mildew? Is it liable to the attacks of the CANKER WORM? Is destruction of Mulberry-bush, valuable for, and what time, is it required to be set? Is it liable to the attacks of the curculio? Is it subject to rust? They make the call very frequently. Ans. No. 1.

2. Downing's Mulberry is decidedly hardy. It has not yet been tested for mildew, but we think it will prove free from it. It is not liable to the attacks of the curculio. The trees are tender for the purpose of hedging the arbor together and bracing the vines on, and your arbor is complete. The vine rises between the posts. In the fall unhook the hooks at D, and let down the roof. Now take the top pins and let down the sides, folding one side on top of the other, and cover up for the winter.

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SCHENECTADY AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
The Subscriber would respectfully announce to Dealers and Farmers that he has on hand, Cast Steel Plows, Cultivators, Corn and Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Horse Powers, Threshers, Seed Sowers, Hay Rakes, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Hay Knives, &c., &c., which he will sell for cash, or exchange for Wool, Rags, Furs, Hides, Tallow, Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, &c. Orders solicited. Address
Schenectady, March 28th, 1861. 13t
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SOLUBLE PHOSPHATED PERUVIAN GUANO,
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COWELL & CO'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
These Fertilizers have been extensively tested by the most intelligent farmers in this State, and have given the most entire satisfaction.
Pamphlets containing certificates of Prof. CHANDLER, Prof. NORTON, Prof. ANTHON, and many of the most prominent farmers in the State, with full directions for using, will be furnished upon application to the Agents.
Orders may be left with Agents, or addressed to the Manufactory, at Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo, March 1, 1861. 3m

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Ontario, Wayne County, on the Ridge Road, 20 miles from Rochester, and 8 miles from Lake Ontario. The farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which are improved, and the balance in timber. There is a good orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing supply of water. About 70 acres of this land, 20 rods of it, are underlaid with marl, from 2 to 6 feet in depth. The buildings are a good frame house, 2 barns, and other out buildings, all in good repair. The farm will be sold on reasonable terms. Any one wishing to purchase a farm will do well to call and examine this property, as I am determined to sell. Possession given the first day of April next. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
ONTARIO, March 1, 1861. 3m* JAMES WILLIAMS.

TOWARDS A NEW WORK.
Subscribers to the Rural New-Yorker, who have not received their premium books, are informed that the same is now manufactured and on its way to the premium agents, and will be delivered to them in a few days. Those who have not received their premium books, will please call on the agents and get them. Those who have not yet made a choice of premium books, will please call on the agents and make a choice. Agents will please call on their subscribers and deliver the premium books, and receive the names of new subscribers. Those who have not yet made a choice of premium books, will please call on the agents and make a choice. Agents will please call on their subscribers and deliver the premium books, and receive the names of new subscribers.
E. T. WOODWARD, Publisher.
WOODWARD, GARDNER & CO.,
Rochester, March 1, 1861.

R. L. RICKARD, Jun., Rushville, N. Y., Agent for Ontario County, solicited upon the following terms: Any person who will procure a club of ten subscribers in the town and one in the vicinity, except upon a number of the largest villages, will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of twenty subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of thirty subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of forty subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of fifty subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of sixty subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of seventy subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of eighty subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of ninety subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis. Any person who will procure a club of one hundred subscribers will receive a copy of the Rural New-Yorker for one year, gratis.
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TEXAS
A Journey Through Texas
OR, A SADDLE TRIP ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.
With a Statistical Appendix. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. Illustrated. 8vo. pages, 12mo. cloth, $1.25.
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A NEW STORY
—BY—
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
IN THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
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Restores Gray Hair to its original color. Prevents it from falling. Makes it grow. Produces a new growth. Prevents dandruff. Contains no dye. Is not sticky nor greasy. Produces very beautiful hair. Is recommended by the most eminent chemists. Is used by all the ladies of the celebrated Dodge Family. Is sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 308 Canal St., New York. Sold by Druggists.

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FOR SALE.—2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees 2, 3, and 4 years old.
Also, 2,000 Standard Pear Trees 2, 3, and 4 years old.
These were the best varieties, will grown (but not forced.) Price very low. Address
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DELAWARE VALLEY WINE CO'S CELEBRATED CATAWBA WINE.
Pure Juice of the Grape, Unadulterated.
Recommended by Physicians and Clergymen.
Price $1.50 per Gallon.
Orders addressed to the Agent, 1,751 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Dr. Martin Sharp's Strawberry.
Dr. Martin Sharp's Strawberry is the best variety for family use. Plants to grow large, and yet are hardier. Delivered in safe order by mail, post paid, at the following prices: 100 plants, $1; 1,000 plants, $5; 10,000 plants, $40. Directions for culture accompanied by the most beautiful, and in strength the most valuable, strawberry in cultivation. Address Dr. MARTIN SHARP, Dayton, Ohio.

IMPORTED FRENCH STANDARD PEAR TREES.
Also, Dwarf Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, Plum Trees, Peach Trees, Grape Vines, Currant Vines, Gooseberry Vines, Raspberry Vines, Strawberry Vines, Rose Bushes, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Willow Rods, &c.
Catalogues sent free. Trees offered by Parsons, Hovey, Buist, Downing, Thomas, Barry, Wilder, Warder, and other well known writers.
Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

NATIVE EVERGREENS—5 to 20 inches high, $10 per 100. Address
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AGENTS WANTED to SELL FRUIT TREES, Vines, Plants, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, &c. Send for Catalogue and Circular. Address
ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

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MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE.
Warranted to produce heads weighing from 20 to 40 pounds each. Also, Early Wakefield, Early Sugar Loaf, and other varieties of choice vegetables, with directions for culture. Sent by mail, post paid, at 25 cents per package. Address
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

A FEW TREES FOR SALE.—Of the most thrifty kinds, viz: Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince, Nectarine, Apricot, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, &c. Address
Rochester, Feb. 14, 1861. HOVEY & CO.

Ladies' Department.

"HIS HAND UPON THE LATCH."

A TOUCH WITH SONG.

My mother hears in life's still light
The foot-fall of her son;
His call, leaning over the gate,
And hand the resting-rail
For a few minutes ere the whole smile
Doth more than morning's match,—
Lads fish about seeming-thrifty
His head is on the field!

When autumn fields are thick with sheaves,
And shadows scantier fall,
And grapes grow purple 'mouth the acres
Along our creek-side wall,
Dearer than wine, than fruit, than flowers,
Than all the world can be,
To wake by you with a jocund call
His hand upon the latch!

In the tent-water afterward,
I blow my wash-note,
And through the lattice, whilst the moon
Shines coldly and wide,
On the slim spinal pole I peer
In vain his form to descry—
I startle with delight, and hear
His hand upon the latch!

Yes: I am his in storm and shine,
For me he toils all day,
And his best heart I know is mine,
Both now and away;
And when he leaves me garden-gate
All brave, his pockets full,
Then patterns till am second
His hand upon the latch!

Scrut.

THE BESS QUESTION.

Palmyra, Hygiene, Bonney, &c.

In the Rr. for Jan. 5th, I find an article on "Dress," by Louisa Bronner, and in closing your remarks upon the subject over to the "ladies," saying, "you will be glad to have them discuss its influence upon their sex, as a philosophical and hygienic point of view. With your permission, I will endeavor to say something upon the subject, and perhaps the "spirit will move" some one more competent to do it justice.

But first, a word in reply to some of Louisa's remarks. She says, "Where are the sensible people you speak of? Are there any who do not make obeisance to keeping up appearances, especially in dress?" As the principle of exertion and economy may exist," &c. Rather humiliating, is it not, from the confession of yours; but it's true, too true, for the health, the happiness of millions of our fellow-beings, wo-unkind also,—that there are a few who follow nature and common sense in the matter of dress. Whether "newspaperism" is the place to discuss the subject or not, sister Louisa, instead of trying to defend what you evidently acknowledge wrong, and your power of mind and heart are better employed by trying to convince your sex that their position can only be based upon right principles, adorning the body merely to "keep up appearances" or to please the other sex;—to look this matter of dress fair in the face, and let reason and not custom guide, instead of Fashion?

The "assertion before me in advance of them" on the other side of the "big pond," are they? If so, they are not to be considered as in the front, they are in an advance backward, and nothing to be proud of. I rejoice not in carrying them far behind the age.

But "newspaperism is not the path to the field of reform." Why not to talk as well as to do reform? Is not "newspaperism" the most powerful engine for good or evil? "Newspaperism" has done more than any one thing to undo women's share of feeling and folly. Then why not undo what has done the same way? How long is the average proprietor of one of our most popular ladies' mags whose way is pointing over this side of folly to assist us, that he, so much if not more than any one else, bore the mantle of prophesying; calling on the weak and infantile to come to the rescue and step-side of sin and folly? To the weakest point of fashion, no matter how unhealthy, unbecoming, or ridiculous, in such magazines, that has found means to the destruction of civilization, destroying them as surely as thousands of the soldiers and children of christendom. And all woman's pride is to be admired and unrighteous demand, sacrificing body and soul to keep up appearances!! If, moreover, a whole host of the "fullness of his host" speaks not against this evil, like the editor of the Repos. for instance, he is one of the "dear little creatures" seems to the whole earth "a few feminine gills," to set away from the ground, though knowing that he is in the right, and hands the subject over to the ladies. He does not "consider himself competent to judge in such matter," though common sense is only needed to form judgment, and when for his wants, "we don't do neither which it isn't your fort."

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Then "sensible people" are to be found. Yes, in the confession of yours; but it's true, too true, for the health, the happiness of millions of our fellow-beings, wo-unkind also,—that there are a few who follow nature and common sense in the matter of dress. Whether "newspaperism" is the place to discuss the subject or not, sister Louisa, instead of trying to defend what you evidently acknowledge wrong, and your powers of mind and heart are better employed by trying to convince your sex that their position can only be based upon right principles, adorning the body merely to "keep up appearances" or to please the other sex;—to look this matter of dress fair in the face, and let reason and not custom guide, instead of Fashion?

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Is it economy? Is "economy" to "keep up appearances"

The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker]

THE USES OF LANGUAGE.

ITS RELATION TO IDEAS IN TEACHING.

In the instruction of youth, a due regard to the use of languages and a proper estimate of its value are of essential importance. Language is used to represent ideas. The language is not the idea,—simply its representative. As a representative of ideas, language serves a two-fold purpose,—no direct communication of ideas from mind to mind, and the preservation and transmission of ideas from age to age.

There may be said to be two general classes of ideas corresponding to this two-fold purpose, the one class conveying of those ideas which are the natural result of experience of the common daily course of life; the other, of those developed by laborious thought and scientific investigation. The one class of food ideas, from their intimate relation to practical life and matters of apprehension, are readily acquired without conscious purpose or effort, in the ordinary intercourse of life. The language or representative thus and through which they are chiefly acquired, is accorded its proper value as the subordinate means the ideas conveyed by it being correctly regarded as the important end. When it fails of this end—in other words, when the language is not understood, it is at once set aside as valueless. That is to say, in practical life we estimate language at its true worth, attaching importance to it only as far as it secures, philips its purpose as a medium of thought.

The ideas of the second class are based upon facts and fundamental principles which have been developed only after long continued and close application to the mind to the investigation of particular subjects. There ideas have been properly classified and embodied, or, as to speak, inwoven in language. This language is necessarily new, and this serves the special purpose of preserving and transmitting the ideas which it clothes. The ideas thus classified and logically arranged, constitute what is properly termed *knowledge*; and the acquisition of them is popularly termed "getting an education."

To confer these ideas from the language in which they have been inscribed, in a special word, is spiritless earnest and protracted effort. The mind must be properly strengthened for continued and close application. In order to grasp and comprehend the ideas which are contained in successive step in the development of a given subject. The want of requisite attention of the pupil in the instruction of youth, while certain requirements in the proportion of lessons are, at the same time, forced upon them, is, unfortunately, if not necessarily, is a misapplication on their part of the mind as to be accomplished by them. Place in the hands of a class of pupils an ordinary text book on any branch of study, in which the ideas,—nothing are given,—are correctly expressed and scientifically arranged, and require them to go upon a certain portion of the syllabus, without a word of explanation as to the kind of preparation to be made, without it to be used direction to "learn the lesson," and the result will be, almost of necessity, that the lesson is not by duly acquired, while the ideas expressed by it will remain almost wholly unknown to them. Where such a course is pursued,—and it is by no means uncommon,—it will be found that while the pupils have acquired a smatter or less number of the facts connected with the study pursued, and even these more frequently from the teacher than the book, the *fundamental principles* of the study, just as the book understood. It is true, there will be essentially no inquiry into that will secure to the principles on which the facts are founded, but the great object will consists their work done and the end accomplished, when the language of the book has been correctly recited.

By pursuing the method of instruction here alluded to, in which books hold so prominent a place, it is greatly to be feared that not a little of the time and labor of both teacher and pupils is absolutely lost in attaching undue importance to the language used, simply as such. It is of the first importance, therefore, in teaching from text books, that the pupil is early and constantly impressed with the idea that the true work before them is the acquisition of ideas; that language is but the means of transport through which they are to be obtained; and hence that the language itself, apart from this, is of little value—it is not knowledge. The essential part is the correct, the coherent, and the power of the thought which the language represents. Let the view of the matter be fully instilled into the minds of pupils by continual and emphatic reiteration, accompanied at the same time with suitable examples and illustrations of its power, and value, till it is thoroughly fixed as a principle firm of all. *What is the thought contained in the language*, and the result will be, not only the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the study pursued, but what is of far higher value, the true strength and discipline of mind which will qualify them for the successful investigation of other subjects.

It will be seen, on comparison, that the views here presented relate to one of the two principal methods of instruction,—that of analysis, and the process opposed to in a previous article on school teaching, which is the other method,—synthesis. In the first method proceeding from the idea to the language, and the second, from the language to the idea. In the one case, the instruction is derived chiefly from books, and only in learned serious instruction, in distinction from that in the latter case, which is received chiefly from the teacher, and is generally known as oral instruction. The terms *analysis*, *—based inductive reasoning*—begins with elementary facts and principles, and from the pupil along, step by step, until he arrives at a knowledge of the more abstruse facts and principles of a science. This method of teaching a subject follows the natural order of its development, and hence is by far the most successful method to be pursued with all pupils, at least until they have acquired habits of thought and study. The Analytic method is based on the Synthetic one, involving the facts and principles deduced from scientific investigation, and stated in scientific language. This method is the one now pursued by most teachers, probably on account of the rigid adherence to text books, most of which are much better adapted to this method than to others. Though pursued somewhat fully with advanced pupils, this method of instruction in place of the teacher the most careful attention and unceasing effort when pursued with pupils less advanced, lest their time and labor be wasted, (in some respects, worse than wasted,) in acquiring a mere superficial knowledge.—*language without ideas, facts without principles*,—if the studies pursued.

Home of Refuge, Rochester, 1864. E. M. G.

Sand does not like pyramids, which are very broad where they touch the ground, but grow narrower as they reach the sky.

THE TRUE TEACHER.

He is the deity of the hearth not only to educate, to draw out and develop the mind of the pupil, to bring into exercise its faculties, to develop, exercise, unfold his powers, which he holded up to the view of a bird for future use, but he must also teach, instruct, impart of his own existence, communicate from his own store, according to the power which he has received from God, and which he has been developed and well disciplined, so full of light, that it shines into every mind and soul that comes within its sphere of radiation, and lightens it up so that its every act of attention looking as one who is in it. Perhaps teachers differ in no respect more than in this power of radiation. Some teachers who have a good deal of illumination, shine very little; a screen, consisting of a net work of technical words, darkness themselves and their pupils, and only the few straggling rays that pass through the chinks and meshes of this screen reach the minds of the pupils. Technical terms are only the names of ideas or things. They have their use in helping us to arrange and classify ideas or thoughts, but in themselves are of no value.

If we have ideas, there will be no difficulty in finding names for them, or terms by which to express them. Some teachers are fond of making a vocabulary of mere form in the acquisition of names, and then they are apt to be in a hobble knowledge of things. A thing may be the better for having a name, but it is none the better for a lot of words. In this way of teaching, there is a great waste of time and labor. The pupil wonders that he does so little other disadvantage, that as the child cannot fully understand the name until he has first obtained an idea of the thing which it stands for, so the name is quite sure that he understands what is meant by the name, and the thing, when he will have no confidence in his knowledge of the thing meant. The pupil will be apt to think that he understands it, when that other teacher who can teach the names of things, and the things themselves in a manner well illuminated within, have yet souls so unacquainted that other souls have the full benefit of the light they have. They are not acquainted with the fact that the windows of their minds are not darkened by blinds and screens, but by the numerous names that they have on, and it is not turned from its direct course by any impression that the names have on it, but that the mind or intellect upon which it falls, would a perfect image of the thing, if the mind were open. The mind's attention in proportion as it is "true to nature." It is when we find the image, the idea, the thought, that we find the true object of the teacher's attention. Let them the mind of the child, we are pleased—we feel that the teacher is a true teacher. But when we find such a teacher, if he can make but one picture, in the whole term of his labors, among many, but makes one perfect.—*New England Farmer.*

TRIBUTE TO TEACHERS.

THE congress memo on on a march. He shall be crowned with the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." Shouts of victory, the roar of guns, thundering, and martial music pealing to drown the cries of the dying, are the last sad farewells for the slain.

Not thus the schoolmaster in his peaceful vocation. He meditates and prepares in secret the plans which are to bless mankind; he slowly gathers around him those who are to foster their revelation; he quietly though firmly secures in his humble path, laboring steadily, but obscurely, for the good of the race. He is all the enemies of ignorance, and turn up by the roots the weeds of vice. It is progress and he is compared with anything this a march; but it leads on for more substantial triumphs, for the world is imperishable than the destroyer of his species, the victims of his awful sway.

Such men—men deserving the glorious title of benefactors of mankind—I have found laboring constantly, though quietly, in every country I have visited, receiving wherever I have gone, I have found them, also, with a true fellowship, among the daring, the selfishness, the wretched, the ambitiously secret, the heavily laden, and have sometimes found their services invaluable. Instances these: I have found them in the midst of the wilderness, in the heart of the Antarctic Germany; I have found them among the beggar boys and neglected children of the city; I have found them, also,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Stump-Thinner & Puller.
Wanted—Agents to introduce our Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c.
Agents Wanted—Everywhere.
Agents for Lake Co., Ohio.
Agents for Lake Co., Washington & Co.
Wanted—Agents to sell Nursery Stock.
Agents Wanted.
The Soldier Boys' Wife—Jenny Dow & Co.
Agents Wanted.
Wanted—Agents.
Peninsula Improved Double Engine—John L. Russell Manufacturing Co.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. APRIL 20, 1861.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Affairs at Washington.

Further dispatches have been received from the South, which leave no reasonable doubt that hostilities commenced at Charleston at an early hour on the 12th inst.

It has been heretofore stated that Secretary Seward, in reply to the note of the Confederate Senator Commissioners, refused to receive them in their diplomatic character. They responded, and were quietly answered on the part of the Government. On the 11th inst., the Commissioners sent to him their final communication. It is said to be written with ability, and reflects credit upon the Administration; although the general fear that they have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of the complicated difficulties, and that if still any remain, on the head of the President and Government will rest the responsibility. The change in Administration will proceed quickly, insuring that under shelter of the pretext that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, a fact has been disguised to provision and reinforce that fort. They regard that they had finally inflicted sentence from Washington that Fort Sumter was positively to be abandoned, and as the Government's efforts to be directed towards peace.

The Commissioners allege that the Government at Washington has actually decided upon, in accordance with its instructions as well as their own feelings, that they left no means untried, and no success that much desired end; but their efforts having failed, they were now forced to return to and to report people with the object of their mission accomplished, and they express the firm conviction that war is inevitable.

All movements at the Capital are sudden. Commissioners are being received with marked coldness. No more are now confided in the regular service than the ranks of the District Militia. Those who effected the oath of allegiance are marched back to the Armory and disarmed, and their names struck off from the roll. The blazes of the spectators accompanied them as they parade ground. The purport of the oath is as follows:—"To bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whomsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, the orders of the officers appointed over them, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States."

The Senate in the Treasury last Monday, was $3,-612,000. Receipts from customs for the two weeks ending April 6th, were $1,474,041, and for the two corresponding weeks this year $1,506,677. Increase, $32,636. The Treasury is now in good condition. No part of the proceeds of last week's loan have been or will be needed for some time to come. Receipts from the customs for two or three weeks past have nearly equaled all demands on the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a series of instructions to Collectors of Customs, by which, among other things, it appears that in all cases of the withdrawal and exportation of regained or remanufactured refined iron, in order that the importation for which may be exempt from duty, it must be made at the same port where it is originally imported, and within six months from the date of the importation. The circular contains as follows:

"The records of the warehouses of the Government in the several States—South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Virginia and Arkansas—and those of the several collectors of those States, the officers of Customs, acting under the authority of the United States, have been forcibly excluded from their functions in the custody of the records, and the unpreliminance of the property held for warehousing. It has become impracticable to comply with the 'Regulations' in the cases of goods in those ports. The Collectors of Customs are accordingly hereby instructed that an entries for transportation in bond to those ports be permitted until otherwise directed by this Department. In case of merchandise entered for transportation in bond, on receipt by Collectors of these instructions, transportation will be suspended, and the goods will be delivered to the Appraisers at Louisiana, Florida and Texas will be suspended on payment of duties at the Collector's office at the port from which the goods were shipped, on the Collector being satisfied by the affidavit of the party who filed the bond that the merchandise arrived at the port of destination after the United States officers at such port had ceased to perform the lawful executing functions."

The Commissioner from Virginia had an interview with President Lincoln on the 13th. The Commissioners came to Washington under instructions, and respectfully ask the President to communicate to the Virginia State Convention the policy to be pursued in regard to the Confederate States. The following is the President's reply:

To the Hon. Messrs. Preston, Stuart, and Randolph:

Gentlemen—As a Committee of the Virginia State Convention you present a paper which I will assume was intended to be officially communicated to me.

Whereas—In the opinion of this Convention, the unnecessary coercion proposed in the public policy of the policy which the Federal Executive intends to pursue toward the Southern States; that military forces or injurious acts hostile and commercial intercourse with the people of those States, will be inconsistent with the maintenance by the said people of the existing friendships, and disposes to a disturbance of the public peace, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three delegates be appointed to wait on the President of the United States and present this preamble, and request him to give his answer to the same, and that it be the duty of this Committee to use its power to procure the Peaceful Solution.

In answer, I have to say, that having at the inception of my official career expressed my intended policy to the South in my inaugural address, as well as in the messages to Congress at the present session, there is no occasion for me to depart from it in the circumstances existing in the present aspect of affairs. Still, as far as I may consistently with my duty, I shall be glad to receive any proposition from the people of any section or State of the Union, and will cheerfully consider the same in the light of the Constitution and laws, and with the view to the safety and prosperity of the people of the country. Meanwhile, I shall continue to employ only such means, and pursue only such measures, as are clearly indicated to me by duty and circumstances. I shall not, unless compelled by an extraordinary occasion, inaugurate any policy which does not promise a peaceful result through the action of the people.

I shall submit your paper to the Cabinet, and will be pleased to see you again.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between Governor Pickens and Secretary Cameron, Secretary and Gen. Beauregard, immediately preceding the bombardment of Fort Sumter, together with the official certification by the Washington Government, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatches:

[No. 1.]

CHARLESTON, April 8.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War:
I have been directed by President Davis to inform General Gen. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter—peaceably, if we can.

[No. 2.]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
Sir—By direction of the President, the accredited character of the Hon. A. G. Magrath, Governor of South Carolina, and the Hon. Isaac W. Hayne, Attorney General of the State, and the Hon. James Chestnut, Jr., Senator of the State, to the Government of the United States, is hereby recognized.

L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.
JUDAH P. BENJAMIN,
Acting Sec'y of State.

[No. 3.]

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War:
The Answer will be sent to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.]

MONTGOMERY, April 11.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
If any demand be made in connection with your reduction of Fort Sumter, you will not make it. You are not authorized to demand it on any terms.

L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.
JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

[No. 5.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.

To L. P. Walker, Montgomery:
The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War:
Demand sent at two o'clock—answer at 3 o'clock, to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.]

MONTGOMERY, April 12.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
Telegram received. Reply of Major Anderson forwarded.

L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.
JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

[No. 8.]

MONTGOMERY, April 12.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War, Montgomery:
Fort Sumter opened fire upon our batteries at 4:30 o'clock this morning. Col. Chesnut, Commissioner, demanding the evacuation of the fort, Major Anderson replied that he would accept the terms at noon on the 15th inst., unless he should receive controlling instructions from his Government previous to that time. This reply was considered unsatisfactory, and the fire was opened from batteries on James Island, Sullivan's Island, and Fort Moultrie, which is now in progress.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Aide-de-Camp.

[No. 9.]

MONTGOMERY, April 12.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston:
Your dispatch announcing the bombardment of Fort Sumter received. Unless you have direct authority from the President or Secretary of War, you will not make the demand of an early evacuation.

L. P. WALKER, Sec'y of War.
JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

[No. 10.]

CHARLESTON, April 13.

To L. P. Walker, Sec'y of War:
We would not succeed. I write to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The firing began at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and continued until Friday night, 13th. A large amount of telegraphic matter was forwarded in the interval, but the bulk of this is of such a character as to be unworthy of credence—sanguine, distorted, and exaggerated. The fire was given up to be a bombardment, which came over the lines this (Monday) morning:

The fight on it was displayed from Fort Sumter yesterday, Gen. Beauregard sent his aid, Col. Wigfall, to the fort with a flag of truce, and a message that Gen. Morris hoisted, while the fire was raging on all sides, and that he desired to see the officer commanding the fort. He appeared, and was met by Major Anderson. The communication was brief. He had just dropped a white flag on the firing from the Carolina batteries was kept up. Col. Wigfall replied, that Major Anderson must surrender unconditionally, or that the fire upon the fort would be resumed; that Sumter or fight was the word.

Major Anderson looked down into the fight, and played one spot of town. All firing immediately ceased, and Major Anderson sent a message to Gen. Beauregard, asking on what terms he could surrender. Gen. Beauregard replied that he would allow the officers and men of the fort to march out with their arms and private property, and to salute their flag, which they would be allowed to keep. Major Anderson was allowed to remain with his men to await possession of the Fort for the time being.

Negotiations were completed last night. Major Anderson, with his command, will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning, and will embark on board the war vessels of our fleet. When Fort Sumter was in Secession, and Anderson could only fire guns at long intervals, the men sat on terms cheered at every fire which the gallant Major made in his last struggles, but looked defiance at the vessels of war, when men, this morning, could coolly without firing a gun or struggling to arrest the fire of a single battery upon that fortress. Not a man was killed or wounded, none killed.

The Steamer Isabel took Gen. Beauregard to Sumter this A. M., and I was informed of the terms by Major Anderson to the Confederate States. This correspondent accompanied the staff of Gen. Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. Here but the ruins of the parade ground. The rubble was spotted that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters were on fire, and every shower of shot and shell made a sign of conflagration. The fort lay like by during the thirty hours of the bombardment, and either the quarters or barracks were burning. Many of them were protected from our cannon. There were but few guns kept, four badly and one in its mouth generally, but the rest were worn out.

The projectiles that struck and sent from the ship in the morning were caused by the bursting of shells. These were caused by the hot sand sent in between shell-wrought. The fire in the barracks was caused by the cannister of hot shot poured in from the batteries. The only damage done to the casemates is in other rubs. The whole thing looks like a blundering affair, and many of the guns are dismounted. The ship opposite the fort was the Powhatan, which lay in the harbor with with the rifle cannon from this place played with great effect upon Sumter.

Major Anderson and his men leave on the steamer Isabel about 12 o'clock to-day. Only one shot in the fort is still outside. It was a shelling scene with Major Anderson and his men took their leave of Fort Sumter.

DETAILS OF FORT SUMTER.—The United States Steamer Powhatan, Capt. Stellwagen, from New York, arrived at Charleston, off the bar, at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and was boarded by a pilot who came off to her, with a reporter of the New York Associated Press. In his report he says he noticed the white flag of truce flying from the parapets of the fort, and the Confederate flag flying on Sullivan's Island, while the Stars and Stripes, which were, according to appointment, to be hauled down at noon, were flying in an awful chaos at 10 o'clock at night. The heaviest firing was directed against the north face of the fort. Embrasures were torn away, and the guns were dismounted, and the parapets were much damaged, and the walls were pierced in many places. The main flagstaff was shot away, and the flag was hauled down at the time of the surrender. The quarters were much damaged, and the officers' mess room was entirely destroyed by the explosion of a shell.

The discharge of cannon gradually diminished on the night of the 13th, and the bombardment ceased altogether at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. The fire was directed against the north face of the fort, and was very destructive. The parapets were filled again with pieces of timber, sand bags, and shells, and the walls were pierced in many places. The main flagstaff was shot away, and the flag was hauled down at the time of the surrender. The quarters were much damaged, and the officers' mess room was entirely destroyed by the explosion of a shell.

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from three million inasmuch the quantity remaining in the State must be considerable. There is a large supply of coarse now available, though we look for enough business to offer to give them employment at about the last rates. There was so little doubt that but what an increased requirement for cottage will be experienced for the transportation abroad of an average grain crop from the cutting harvest.

Business during the week has been greatly interfered with by the inclemency of the weather; and the impassable condition of the roads will prevent much transportation of goods to the interior for several days yet. An extraordinary fall of rain, and the abundant melting of snow in the mountains, has swollen the rivers of Susquehanna and the Juniata valleys higher than since 1865. Much damage has been carried away, and thousands of acres of land under cultivation are submerged. Fences were carried off, and large quantities of stock drowned. Several lives have been lost, and the damage done by the flood is estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Two expensive bridges across the American river, near Sacramento, are among those destroyed, and great apprehensions of another inundation of Sacramento are experienced. The weather is now clear, and there is not much danger from further loss by the high water.

Barring California dates are to the 15th. Lady Franklin and party had safely landed at Victoria. The miners are leaving for Fraser River guiana and there many are now left New Westminster for there, with good feelings. The French Company miners with claims at Kanaka are making $40 per day each.

It was reported that the British Government had determined to build a new depot at Esquimalt.

Washington dates are to the 20th. The Democratic and Republican Committees to nominate Congressional candidates have been called. The Senate on May 15th, and the 20th. J. J. Stevens is the prominent Democratic candidate. It is estimated that the Territory will grant for exports 30,000 bbl. wool this year. Preparations are making by large numbers for emigration to the new mines in Nagatoss county.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.—The London Building Association suffer threatened to assume most formidable dimensions. All the great companies had determined to close their yards if the men continue to refuse Saturday, this depriving four or five hours of additional men out of employment. Preparations were making to import laborers from Belgium, where wages were lower than in England.

The ship *Middlesex*, from Liverpool, bound to New York, sprung a leak when three weeks out, in a gale of wind. Unavailing efforts were made for days to save her, when she was abandoned on the 18th of March, with the water nearly up to her main deck. There were 61 persons on board. All the six boats were lost in launching, except one, which contained Captain Farnsby, Charles Bowlings, chief mate, Heaton, second mate, Carling, third mate the boatswain, carpenter, one man, and four passengers, and which reached the coast of Kerry three five days' exposure, all on board having been completely exhausted. Two of the passengers dropped dead on their landing.

France.—Napoleon received the address from the Corps Legislatif on the 15th inst.

Spain.—Serrano is said to be still in Gibraltar. He has, by no means regretted to see such a disposition, but is kept that the Government and Ministers would naturally sit such other.

The order for sending reinforcements of French troops to Rome, intended to counteract the movements of Garibaldi, has been countermanded after an explanation from Austria.

The concentration of Austrian troops at Venetia created considerable alarm, notwithstanding the assertion that the movements were purely defensive.

Italy.—The discussion of the Roman question continued in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. The reform generally advocated the suppression of temporal from the spiritual power. Several letters prepared the simple proclamation of Rome the Capital of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to follow his troops.

It is reported that Cardinal's former staff officers to be soon ordered to proceed to Brazil on the 6th April, for residence.

The Opinions of Turin says that the Sardinian Ambassador to London received confirmation from the British Government that he would be received as Minister of the King of Italy. Switzerland has no similar notice.

Count Cour has announced to the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the Ministerial programme maintains unchanged. In a speech on the Roman notice, he declared that Italy had a right to have one for her Capital, but that she would only go on with the question of Peace. He said that the fate of the temporal and spiritual power was the fate of evil.

Austria.—An Imperial decree grants to the congregations of Lombardy and Venetia, the right of calling twenty religious to the Council of the Holy.

Greece.—The Hellenic States have rejected the demand of the Danish Government as a basis for a Christian.

Egypt.—It is reported that a demonstration took place at Warsaw on the 15th. The people assembled in windows of Gen. Alexandrich, one of the officials of General the Emperor's Staff, and threw stones at him.

Egypt.—It is reported that the American Secretary of Legation, Mr. Hawkins, had been murdered at Jeddah by English and French Ministers returned, but the question Minister remained at Jeddo.

Cyprus, Insurgents.—*Foreign*—Rebel had a decisive victory. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Barbarians, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hawkins

A SUNBEAM AND A SHADOW.

I dream a sheet of sportsheet,
A laughing boy I see;
Two little feet the carpet greet,
And bring the child to me.
Two little arms are round my neck,
Two little eyes my face;
How did the kisses on my cheek
Rise where they are to-day?

That merry shout is a mem'ry fled,
In laughing child I see;
My little boy no more I see,
Yet he is near my heart.
My sunny days know my cheek,
Those days are wished in vain;
Dear Lord, how could I give him up
To stay not to Thee!

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

CHARLEY HOLMES;
OR
THE CONSEQUENCES OF INDECISION.

BY REV. E. A. LAYMAN.

[Continued from page 124, last number.]

CHAPTER VI.

Months for the first and second days after the arrival was he heard from Charley but rumors, gossip, and questions in regard to Harvey Wilkes, for he had formed his name, and longed to see and know "what kind of a boy he was." He had waited him in the distance, expecting the place for more pleased, and had seen him stand and watch him; but as yet had not been within speaking distance, and happy would it have been for Charley Holmes, and happy would it have been for Charley if that distance had ever been maintained between them. Charley evidently courted the notice of Harvey, for, on the third day, when he called "Tod," and took his fish-pole to go to the creek for trout, his pole was so high and his whistling so loud, that it had the desired effect, and scarcely had he put down his pole to dig angle worms, before Harvey was beside him. For a short time a little reserve was manifested by both; but it soon passed away, and within an hour Charley had told nearly half the history of Harvey himself, but of many of the theatres, race courses, and gambling saloons of the great city. Charley caught but few fish that day, although he was four years older than Harvey, and when he did return, he very unwisely withheld from parents that part of the conversation which he knew they would dislike, and left them with the impression that "Harvey Wilkes was a very good kind of a boy." It was that fact, Harvey was the subject of constant comparison of Charley, and not only conscientious things improper to be said, but sacred ones also, were carefully kept, saying, as he did so, "It is mean and dishonorable for one boy to tell of another; my best boy never do it." In this way he kept from his poisonous influences the Charley's mind without his being discovered by his parents, and he was fast falling from that standard of moral principle which before had been his aim.

So long had Charley wished for an associate, and so intensely did he now enjoy one, that his eyes were thrown off their guard, and allowed with very little restraint to view Harvey was Harvey was. Some evils coming on morning very early, Harvey opened the door without ringing, when Charley, not sprung up, and during the family at prayers, and not having any more sympathy in the worship than Harvey, who stood laughing, he seated himself on his haunches in front of Mr. Holmes, and making his head set up a most pitiful howl. But Harvey's pastimes had been severely cried before with Harvey's unconscientious ends, and now he quite suddenly relished him for his intention, and advised him to make his wishes less frequent. No sooner were the boys alone, than Harvey, with profane words, began to ridicule the "proper morning," as he called it, and asked Charley, in a very wicked manner, "if he were getting pious, too?"

Charley's old habits of cowardice came upon him, and he had not the courage to speak in favor of his father's position, although he really believed in his heart that it was a duty to ask God's blessing upon the new day and thank Him for the protection of the night; but he only laughed foolishly, and said nothing. Yet he had various thoughts passing through his mind of a time coming, when it will be quite as pleasant to associate with the pious and good as to be unhappy with scoffers and haters of God. Charley slightly have recalled some of the Bible lessons, time in which he had been involved in former times, by telling them his parents what they had a right to know, and it might have saved him from the sore which was lying just before him. But he, like many other boys, was slow to learn, and acted as he did not be, like them, must offer the consequences. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes had no means of knowing to what extent Harvey's injurious influence was exerted, although they had their fears, and made the inquiries which Harvey never was always evasive, and he was left to go on from step to step, till Harvey Wilkes had full complete mastery of him.

The winter season, which had shut the inhabitants in for their long months, had all departed, and the spring, with its birds and flowers was again gladdening the face of nature, when groups of happy children were seen wending their way between the woods. Each little face depicted the joy of sunlight, for the anniversary of their Sabbath School was that day to be celebrated. For the first time this week caused their little hands to come together in joyful glee, and their hearts to run over with gladness, was the new library which had been procured through Mr. Hansen' influence, and which was that day to be distributed. There was much in it told, and those beautifully bound volumes, in their red, blue, and brown covers, drew many eyes of the children off from the benches and up to the "platform," and caused their little faces to look flushed. Charley received a large book written expressly for boys, and after reading it he was quite inclined to reveal the whole truth in regard to Harvey, for it fearfully warned him against such boys.

Harvey learned one day not long after, that Mr. and Mrs. Hansen were to be absent during the evening, and knowing that he was no favorite with them, he determined to avail himself of that time to visit Charley. The conversation naturally turned upon the new library, and Charley spoke enthusiastically of his new book, at the same time bringing it for ward, and reading a few passages from it.

A sneer rested upon Harvey's lip, and when he relinquished the whole, and pronounced the book a first fabrication, Charley's zeal abated, and he soon found himself listening to the low and wicked conversations of Harvey with interest.

Harvey had recently been punished for some fault, and after making many bitter threats of revenge and retaliation, very secretly informed Charley that he had determined to resort to his friends in New York, who would be glad to receive him, and to supply him with all the money he needed. "And now, Charley," he said, drawing nearer to him, and lowering his voice, "you can help me if you will, and keep you shut up here, boring pickets, and doing the drudging without any privileges, and if I were you I wouldn't stand it, and you wouldn't if you knew anything. Come with me, and you shall have as much and more than I, and be my gentleman in New York."

Charley should have summoned his better judgment and said respect, and rejected these suggestions with disdain; instead of which he said, "I should like to get there!"

"Do?" ejaculated Harvey. "Why, do anything you want to, and, for there are scores of places where they would jump at the chance of getting a fellow's part of your capacity. Here, you are fourteen years old, and have to ask your ma for everything you want, and have only about half of the fun that you are allowed to seem come over and spend the night with me. Only a pretty state of things."

It had not occurred to Charley before, that he was a "young man" or that he had been treated with any injustice, but at the picture which Harvey had drawn he looked at the picture with flushed face and drawn of the full-grown young man of fifty, and recognized at once his life in the words, he scarcely wished that fortune had placed him in better circumstances, and he declared that he would go with him. Harvey Wilkes hurried home that night before the return of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, and left a note which he had made but little headway with Charley but determined to persevere till he should accomplish the end.

CHAPTER VII.

After several days of vigilant effort, Harvey hit upon an expedient to draw Charley into trouble with his parents, while he, he was the only one to blame. Charley was deceived by telling himself quite a falsehood. Charley, knowing his own business, was pierced and wounded by the words, and Harvey could not trifle difficulty in that time in getting his companion to promise that he would accompany